

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 14.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1734.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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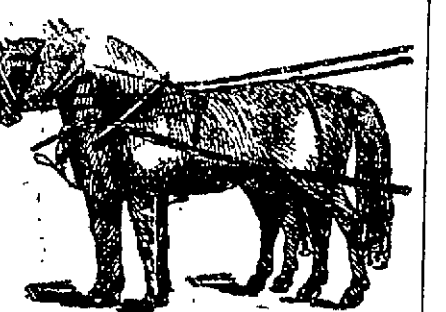
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**THE KROEGER PIANO.**  
Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom  
From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)  
Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.  
J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO  
Dear Sir:—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Music Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument.  
Yours very faithfully,  
EDUARD SCHURER,  
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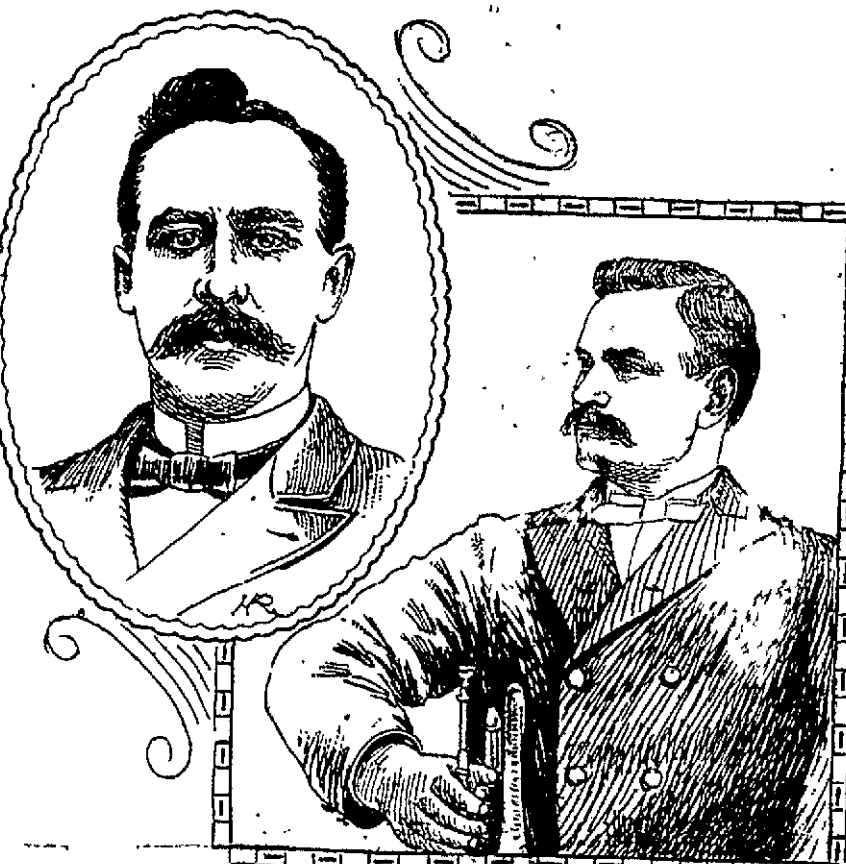
## EVANGELISTS AT WORK

Rev. Romig and Prof. Harrell at  
Christian Church.

TWO LARGE CONGREGATIONS.

Mr. Romig Tells You to "Pray Without Ceasing" and Prof. Harrell Sings "Cast thy Bread, etc."—Another Hall to be Secured, etc.

Hades will probably have such a stirring up during the next sixty days that it will be too warm for old beelzebub himself to be comfortable. The Mariposa brought down two evangelists who, by strong earnest



J. A. L. Romig, Evangelist. Otis R. Harrell, Musician and Singer.  
THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH EVANGELISTS.

sermons and good singing mean to do some good in the community. Rev. J. A. L. Romig will preach the sermons and Otis Harrell will, as he terms it "do the hollerin'." They are young men, but their experience in the work has fitted them for any demands that be made upon them in this community.

Mr. Romig was born in Pennsylvania, but moved with his family to Iowa when quite young. His religious training was received in the Kentucky Bible College at Lexington. After being ordained a minister he went to Michigan and preached for six months. Then he went to Kansas doing evangelistic work for three years, at the expiration of which he was appointed Evangelist to the General Christian Missionary Association of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

During the time Mr. Romig occupied the pulpit as a minister his sermons were always of the evangelistic order, because he seemed better fitted for that work, and his desire to remain permanently in the field of evangelists resulted in his present position.

He preaches the gospel according to Jesus Christ, and his desire is to have people join the Christian church if the doctrines preached there meet with their views; if not, then join any church they wish.

Mr. Otis Harrell is from Indiana originally, but has lived lately on the Pacific Coast. He has been engaged for the past three years with two of the most celebrated Christian church evangelists in the United States; one year with S. M. Martin and two years with J. J. Wilson.

He is a member of the National League of Musicians and has been a leader in oratorios and choral societies for years. He possesses a powerful, yet sympathetic, voice, which he uses with telling effect in the gospel songs. He leads the congregational singing with the cornet, an instrument of which he is a master.

In his visit here he is co-operating with the Christian Missionary Society. Mr. Romig took for his text at the morning service "Watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation" and "Pray without ceasing." He said that "the basis of the work of the Christian Endeavor Society should rest upon prayer."

"Prayer occupies a very large part of a successful life and no great undertaking should be begun without prayer." He cited the case of the Concord Steamship line which started with prayer and for years the line was free from loss of life or accidents of any kind. He also spoke of the aptitude with which human nature gave way to anger and recommended that when persons found themselves losing their tempers they should resort to prayer. "Men should pray for themselves and their friends," said Mr. Romig, "and their friends should not feel ashamed to know that they are being prayed for. They should pray for their country and its rulers." Before the sermon there was a song

service, and Professor Harrell sang "Cast thy bread upon the waters" as a solo, with very good effect, though his voice showed some signs of huskiness, due from a cold contracted on the voyage down.

At the evening service every available seat was occupied. For a half hour before the service there was an excellent song service; Professor Harrell played three verses of a hymn, "Calvary," on the cornet and sang the balance as a solo.

The hymn Mr. Romig selected was "Our Written Record," taking for his text "What I have written I have written."

During his remarks he said: "We are making a record surely and unchangeably in our lives and characters, and while we shrink from responsibility in the matter of our conduct nothing is more certain than that God will hold us accountable for our words and deeds, and the record which we make just as we make it, whether it is right or wrong. This was different to the way in which a man keeps his personal diary, noting only the good things in life. God is just and the record is kept exact and we must so meet it."

"One fact which establishes the divinity of the Bible in my mind if there were no others. When God's own servants made mistakes it is so



J. A. L. Romig, Evangelist. Otis R. Harrell, Musician and Singer.  
THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH EVANGELISTS.

recorded, and stamped the Bible as different from human productions. If we could blot from memory the dark spots of life in the past they would not fear the future."

Mr. Romig then gave a graphic description of the fall from society of a Kansas Judge, who went from bad to worse until he threatened to murder any preacher who would refer to him in any of his talks. As a companion picture to this, he recited the case of a young man who had led an unclean life having been saved, and of his willingness to give anything to blot out the past.

"Christ said 'there was,'" said Mr. Romig. "It was not a parable, but an actual condition. What they had written they had written." He spoke of the record of today and cautioned his hearers that their characters should be such that they would not be ashamed to see them upon record. He made an earnest appeal to those in the congregation whose lives had not been well spent to change now—baptized Christ, repeat of sin and be baptized upon Christ. "Do this with all your hearts," said he, "and the record above can be met without fear."

At the close of the service the subjects for the meetings during the week were announced and charts exhibited. The evangelist announced that with Mr. Garvin they had looked about the city for a larger hall and that one had been found which, with a few alterations, would answer very well for upwards of 800 people. It is quite possible, judging from indications yesterday, that the place will have to be secured.

### Second Battalion Drill.

The second battalion under the command of Major Jones, made a fine showing on the new parade grounds yesterday evening. A dress parade was held first. After that various battalion movements were tried and successfully executed. The companies all had good representation of members. Among the spectators present during the evening were General R. H. Warfield, Lieutenant Lissack, Lieutenant Chas. G. Treat and wife, Lieut. W. P. Newcombe and wife, Surgeon C. E. Munn and wife.

### Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. A tanning Chamberlain's Pain Balm was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says his ailment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H. I.

## TO REGULATE TRAFFIC.

Saloons Conducted on Combination Plan.

NO SCREENS, SHADES OR DRUNKS.

Plans Suggested by the Joint Committee of Temperance Advocates. Six Per Cent to Stockholders. But Two Saloons to Keep Open.

The following letter has been submitted to the legislative commission to investigate the liquor traffic, as embodying the suggestions of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the suggestion of your letter, a meeting was called of members of both the Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. to consider the subject of the "Liquor Traffic in the Hawaiian Islands" and make recommendations regarding the same. A joint committee was appointed from this meeting comprising members of both associations, and they herewith present the views adopted in the hope that they may be incorporated in the bill for which your commission calls. We believe that if these suggestions are put into the form of a law that the liquor traffic would be placed upon a basis which would materially reduce its evil and at the same time return most of the large profits into the hands of the Government to be applied for special purposes.

We would suggest and recommend as follows:

1. That instead of the present system of granting licenses, a charter be granted to a single company, which shall, with proper limitations, control the importation and sale of all spirituous liquors in the Hawaiian Republic.

2. That said charter shall not be granted for a period exceeding twenty-five years.

3. That the company to which the charter may be granted shall have a capital stock of \$200,000 of which at least 60 per cent. (sixty per cent.) shall have been subscribed by men financially responsible, and that at least twenty-five per cent. of the aforesaid subscription shall have been actually paid in.

4. That said company shall keep a record showing the true and actual ownership of all its stocks, which record shall be open to public inspection.

5. That the number of places where the sale of spirituous liquors shall be authorized shall not exceed two in Honolulu, two on Hawaii and two on Maui. This, however, shall not prevent the establishment of other such places in any district, where three-fourths of the electors of such district shall so decide by vote. Any such place of sale, already established, in any district, may be closed at any time by a vote of three-fourths of the electors of said district. Upon the closing of any place of sale in any district by a vote of three-fourths of the electors of said district. Upon the closing of any place of sale in any district by a three-fourths vote of the electors of said district, the company shall be paid from the reserve fund an amount equal to the actual loss sustained in the disposal of the place, fittings and liquors.

6. That after the payment of all legitimate expenses in the general conduct of the business (the amount of which expenses not to be determined by the company alone), a dividend, not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum, may be paid upon the actual capital paid in. If there be further profits an amount shall be laid aside for a reserve or sinking fund, which shall not exceed the amount of the actual paid-up capital at any time. This reserve or sinking fund may be used to reimburse the company for actual loss in any of the following contingencies:

(A) In case of the surrendering of charter by the company with the consent of the Government.

(B) In case of the annulling of the charter by the Government on account of the violation of its conditions by the company.

(C) In case of the closing of any place of sale in any district by a three-fourths vote of the electors of said district.

After the establishment of such reserve or sinking fund all further profits shall be paid into the Hawaiian Government Treasury, to be used for special purposes. We would suggest the following as some of the purposes for which the funds might be used:

(A) Providing a revenue cutter.

(B) Providing sewerage systems.

(C) Suppression of leprosy.

(D) In acquiring large tracts of land now practically unused, and by means of small loans assist Hawaiians, Americans and Europeans to settle upon small farms.

(E) In establishing free hospitals, asylums, libraries, public baths, parks, etc., etc.

7. That the time of sale shall be limited to from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. and that no sales shall be allowed on Sundays, holidays, election day, etc., etc.

8. That all places for the sale of liquors shall be a joint public highway or road, and shall be without private entrances, screens, darkened windows or other obstructions, and that no

tractions of all kinds shall be prohibited.

9. That Government inspectors shall be provided who shall thoroughly inspect at least once in each six months.

10. That all liquors shall be sold in sealed packages bearing a Government stamp. No package shall be broken or liquor consumed upon or in connection with the premises upon which the liquor is sold.

11. That frequent and careful analysis of the contents of the sealed packages, under the direction of the Board of Health, shall be made, and packages found, by comparison with Government standards to contain adulterated liquors shall be confiscated and destroyed.

12. That all sales to minors, women, confirmed or habitual drunkards, persons under the influence of liquor, or men whose faculties are in destitute circumstances shall be strictly prohibited.

13. That all sales shall be for "spot cash" only.

14. That all accounts of the company shall be audited by the Auditor-General of the Government, and that the same shall be done quarterly.

15. The proper fees, duties, penalties, etc., shall be arranged by the Government.

In submitting the foregoing suggestions and recommendations, the committee would state that they have not attempted to place before you their ideas in detail. There are many points of detail which will naturally belong to the main suggestions as given, which you will be able to supply, in case the foregoing is embodied into an Act, which we hope your commission may see its way clearly to do.

We beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

W. A. BOWEN.

On behalf of the committee.

Committee: Mrs. M. W. Whitney,

Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. R. J. Greene,

Wm. P. Castle, H. W. Peck and Wm. A. Bowen.

### A RUNAWAY TEAM.

One of Sharratt's Horses Gets Frisky—No Damage Done.

One of Sharratt's drays almost created a panic on Fort street, in the vicinity of Allen & Robinson's lumber yard, yesterday afternoon.

It had been left standing in front of McLain's blacksmith shop, with one very spirited horse attached. The mate was in the shop being shod, and the native driver and his assistant were in the same place watching the sparks fly from the anvil, and, incidentally, dosing in their seats.

The horse left attached to the dray became uneasy, and not being tied, got up a little too free movement. The hind legs got caught in the traces, and then the circus began. Running across the street the dray struck the sidewalk and was thrown out a little distance into the street.

The animal made straight for Van Doorn's cigar and soda water stand. Several old salts were getting cooling draughts from the soda fountain, and spilled the contents of the glasses on the floor just in time to see the dray going across the street again.

Continuing down Fort and over to the Oceanic wharf the horse turned up toward Allen & Robinson's wharf, and galloping full speed through the yard, came out on Fort street again.

In some way the dray was thrown upon the sidewalk and the pole stuck into an opening between certain piles of lumber. Thus handicapped the horse refused any longer to go, and the native driver came puffing along in time to say "Whoa" to the animal.

### STOLE A WATCH.

Native Hackman Visits a Lady Friend and Robs Her.

John Paioa, a native hack driver, was arrested Saturday afternoon for larceny of a lady's gold watch.

John met a handsome young native girl acquaintance on the street and asking her to take a ride, conveyed her to her home in Kapalama.

After arriving there he went into the parlor with the young lady and in the course of the afternoon, succeeded in getting away with her watch.

As soon as she became cognizant of the fact that her watch had disappeared she told her father, who went immediately to the police station.

Detective Kaapa listened to the description of the man given by the old gentleman and made up his mind that John Paioa was the person wanted.

Hurrying up to the back stand he arrested his man and found the gold watch in his vest pocket. John immediately began to play possum, saying that he was drunk when he took the watch. With all his talk he was unable to keep out of the police station where he was landed shortly after. The watch was returned to the owner.



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# ADMIRAL DOESN'T LIKE IT.

Beardlee Wanted to Give Werlich a Heavier Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Navy Department has approved the findings of the court martial which recently tried Lieutenant Perovich J. Werlich on a charge of drunkenness and has issued an official order promulgating the sentence.

Rear Admiral Beardlee approved the sentence and commented upon it in these scathing terms: "In approving the sentence the Commander-in-Chief hereby puts on record that he does not agree with the court, if it considers the punishment adjudged to be at all adequate to the character and nature of the offense committed. An officer guilty of drunkenness on duty has committed a very grave offense, for which the punishment adjudged is not, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, adequate. As, however, the consequences of failure on his part to approve of the sentence would allow the offense to go unpunished and Lieutenant Werlich through his own conduct, his influence and the respect due to him as an officer would be lost, I have approved the sentence, which, so far as I can ascertain, is the lightest on record for an offense of this nature and becomes a precedent. The recommendation for clemency, signed by a majority of the court, cannot for the reasons given be considered."

# ECONOMY THE BUGBEAR.

Californians Fear for Passage of Canal and Cable Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Congressional contingent from the Pacific Slope is enthusiastically for the Nicaragua canal and a Pacific cable to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan. The only stumbling block which they can see is the opposition of Reed and other Republican leaders to increased appropriations on account of the condition of the treasury, which has been demonstrated in all the appropriation bills reported up to date, and in the work of the committees on public buildings and rivers and harbors. Doubtless think that this policy cannot apply against an agreement by the government to guarantee the bonds of the canal company.

# FOR CANAL AND CABLE.

Senator Perkins Introduces Californian Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Perkins introduced resolutions from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in the Senate today as follows: Praying for appropriation of \$410,000 for the completion of the resurvey of San Francisco harbor; praying for the passage of the Squire fortification bill; praying for the passage of the bill for the laying of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands, and declaring opposition to the funding bill. He also introduced a petition from citizens of California praying for the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal under the direction and control of the United States.

# SILVERITES SUCCESSFUL.

Silver Bond Bill Passes Senate by Good Majority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The long contest over the silver bond bill is at an end in the Senate, that body having passed the free silver coinage substitute of the House bond bill by the decisive vote of 42 to 35—a majority of seven for free silver. This result was reached at 3 o'clock today, after three hours of caustic debate and sharp parliamentary fencing.

# Joseph Cook Nearly Blind.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Feb. 3.—Joseph Cook of Boston, who recently returned from Australia and Japan, is at Clifton Springs, suffering from nervous prostration. He is nearly blind, owing to weakness of the optic nerve. He will be taken to his cottage at Lak George early in the spring, where it is hoped he will recover.

# Hammond Liberated.

PRETORIA, Feb. 5 (Wednesday).—John Hayes Hammond, charged with the leadership of the late uprising in Johannesburg, was liberated on bail today.

# Aldrich Estate Contest.

OAKLAND, Feb. 3.—William Holt Aldrich's attempt to set aside certain trust provisions of his father's will came up for argument today before Superior Judge Greene. Attorney Randall and Volney Ashford appeared for Mr. Aldrich, while Lawyer Drown represented the trustees. Mr. Aldrich's counsel first attacked the notice given when the decree of distribution to the trustees under the will was set for hearing. It appeared from the record that originally the Clerk of the Court had posted notices fixing the time for hearing the petition for a decree of distribution upon a holiday. A second notice was posted fixing a subsequent day. Judge Greene ruled that the Clerk's action did not invalidate the notice finally given by posting. The attorneys then attacked the decree of distribution, arguing until a late hour this evening, when Judge Greene continued the hearing until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

# The Miowera Delay.

The delay in the arrival of the Miowera was caused by a break in the machinery which operated the fan attachments to supply draught in the engine rooms. She returned to Sydney after having steamed a hundred miles from the Australian coast in order to have the necessary repairs made.

Some very heavy floods have occurred in Australia prior to the departure of the Miowera from the Colonies. The damage is estimated at a half million dollars.

# THE AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Probability of Better and Faster Steamers.

# THE NEW ZEALAND SUBSIDY.

R. Grayson Speaks of the Prospects. A New Steamer to be Put On Line. Support from Honolulu—Change of Sailing Dates—Miowera Delayed.

Mr. R. Grayson, manager of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, was a through passenger on the Miowera yesterday. While at this port he was entertained by friends. In an interview with Mr. Grayson on the deck of the Miowera just previous to her departure he spoke as follows:

"I have just come from Sydney, and since my departure from Vancouver some twelve months ago I have interviewed the different agents at ports along the Canadian-Australian line. During my absence I have been principally in Australia and New Zealand. Before leaving, as showing the popularity of our line, the government of New South Wales unanimously renewed its contract with the company for another term of three years.

"When it is considered that upon previous occasions the proposal to subsidize met with some opposition, the company feel very much gratified at the progress made in getting the contract renewed unanimously. They are also particularly pleased at the opening of connections with Hawaii and feel sure that mutual benefit, more and more marked, will accrue.

"During the past three months the company has entered into a contract with the government of New Zealand by which it will pay a subsidy of \$100,000 if the steamer call there. This proposition is to be brought up at the next session of parliament in New Zealand.

"As soon as this is ratified it is the purpose of the company to immediately build a large swift steamship, superior in every way to the present two steamers on the line. This steamship will have all the most modern improvements for passengers and freight.

"It will be the endeavor of the company to maintain regular four-weekly sailings between Vancouver, New Zealand, Australia and the islands of the Pacific.

"If, as it is proposed, it should alternate with the San Francisco-Australian line it will form a fortnightly service with Australia and America via Fiji and Honolulu.

"In consequence of the delay to the Miowera in towing the distressed steamer Strathnevis it has been found necessary to change the dates of sailing of steamers on our line and a new time-table has been arranged.

"Since the inauguration of the Canadian-Australian line, the business has shown a marked increase. The company is relying on the continued support of friends in Honolulu and elsewhere to enable them to develop the service in the way of increased sailings and new tonnage."

# KAMEHAMEHA CONCERT.

A Large Audience—Satisfactory Returns—Good Music.

Over 500 Honolulu people, and not a few visitors from the States, were present at the concert of the Kamehameha Girls' School, assisted by Professor Berger and orchestra, in Independence Park pavilion last Saturday night. To say that they enjoyed themselves is putting it very mildly.

The stage used at the performance of "Meredith's Old Coat" was still in position and served very well for the concert. Six tiers of seats covered with white cloth were arranged on the stage.

At the sound of a march played by the orchestra, seated immediately in front of the stage, sixty girls of Kamehameha School marched out in two rows on either side of the seats and filed up into their places.

The program was a good one throughout and reflected credit upon Miss Clymer, musical director at the Kamehameha Girls' School, as well as Professor Berger, who conducted the choruses. Only one fault could be found with such

numbers as "Zion Heard of It" and others. The pieces were altogether too pretentious for the young lady performers. Had something more simple been given them it is an undoubted fact that better work would have been done. The two choruses by the sixty young ladies took better than anything else on the program "The Rainbow," a cantata in costume, showed good training on the part of the young ladies who participated. Their grace of action was the subject of much favorable remark.

Miss Elnora Sturgeon's violin solo, from the "Bohemian Girl," was very much enjoyed.

Had it not been for the kind assistance of Professor Berger and his orchestra the entertainment would not have passed off so well. The Kamehameha Girls' School desire to extend the heartiest thanks for the assistance rendered.

# Funeral of Mrs. Whitney.

The funeral of the late Mrs. H. M. Whitney took place from the family home, King street, Sunday afternoon. Services were held at the house and over the grave, the Revs. D. P. Birnie and H. H. Parker officiating. A large number of friends followed the remains to Nuanu Cemetery, where they were interred in the private lot. The pall-bearers were Professor Alexander, B. F. Dillingham, S. M. Damon, W. F. Allen, J. O. Carter and W. M. Giffard.

The koe coffin in which the remains were encased was obtained from the undertaking parlors of Ed. A. Williams, who conducted the funeral. The trimmings were of silver, as was also the handsome name-plate on the lid of the coffin.

# Smuggler Convicted.

F. Smith, charged with importing opium, was convicted in the Circuit Court yesterday. This is the individual who, according to his statement, purchased a trunk in Vancouver which on arrival here proved to have a false bottom in which were several hundred dollars' worth of the drug. Unfortunately for him a letter found on his person showed his connection with the case.

# ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A Malady That Has Long Baffled Medical Skill.

A Speedy Cure for the Trouble at Last Discovered—The Particulars of the Cure of a Little Girl Who Was a Severe Sufferer.

From the Ottawa (Canada) Journal.

In a handsome brick residence in Goulbourn township, lives Mr. Thomas Bradley, one of Goulbourn's most successful farmers. In Mr. Bradley's family is a bright little daughter, 8 years of age, who had been a severe sufferer from St. Vitus' dance, and who had been treated by physicians without any beneficial results. Having learned that the little one had been fully restored to health by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a correspondent of the Journal called at the family



"Now Entirely Free From Disease."

residence for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, and found the little girl a picture of brightness and good health. Mrs. Faulkner, a sister of the little one, gave the following information: "About eighteen months ago, Alvira was attacked by that terrible malady, St. Vitus' dance, and became so bad that we called in two doctors, who held out no hope to us of her ultimate cure, and she was so badly affected with the 'dance' so as to require almost constant watching. About this time we read in the Ottawa Journal of a similar case cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which gave us renewed hope. We procured a couple of boxes, and before these were all used, there was a perceptible improvement. After using six boxes more she was entirely free from the disease, and as you can see is enjoying the best of health. Several months have passed since the use of the Pink Pills was discontinued, but there has been no return of the malady, nor any symptoms of it. We are quite certain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her and strongly recommend them in similar cases."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands and all dealers in medicine.

# Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

# HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

# CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

# Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

# FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida.  
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,  
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,  
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,  
Sulphate of Ammonia,  
Sulphate of Potash,  
Muriate of Potash & Kainit  
High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

# A. F. COOKE, Agent.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandoliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

# MRS. H. HERBERT

# LABOR - BUREAU

308 Merchant Street.

TELEPHONE 189.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE.

24 Post Street, - - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month - Delivered by carrier.

# CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED,

# Importers

# Hardware

AND

# GENERAL

# MERCHANDISE.

We wish to call your attention to the following goods just received from England:

Sheet Zinc,  
Bar Iron,  
Anvils,  
Fence Wire,  
Hydraulic Jacks,  
Rain Gauges,  
Hubbuck's White Lead,  
Hubbuck's White Zinc,  
Sauce Pans,  
Tea Kettles,  
Fish Hooks,  
Dog Chains,  
Chamois Skins,  
Razors, Etc., Etc.

# CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

IMPORTERS,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

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# CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

# CARRIAGE BUILDER

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 321.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

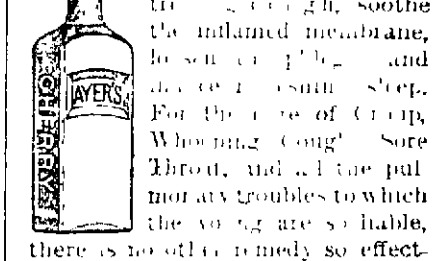
The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month - Delivered by carrier.

# COLDS, COUGHS,

# INFLUENZA,

# SORE THROAT

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

# AYER'S

# Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitations.

Agents for Honolulu:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED  
BRONSON, SMITH & CO.  
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.



# POWELL'S

# BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND OUTRAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-TRIED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu,

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, L.D.

# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

# CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unsavory imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Sole Manufacturer.

33 Great Russell street, London, W. C.

J. T. LUND,

128 and 130 Fort Street, opp. Club Stables,

Practical Gun and Locksmith.

NICKEL PLATING A SPECIALTY.

Bicycles repaired, repaired or for sale.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1896

The consolidation of the Portuguese newspapers of the city presages greater unity and corresponding strength in the power of the Portuguese colony.

EX-MINISTER THURSTON'S description of the attitude of the American administration toward this Government gives new prominence to the remark made in the halls of the United States Congress when the news of Charles Carter's death was read—"His blood is on the lintels of the White House."

ONE writer has said, "True humanity consists not in a squeamish ear, but in listening to the story of human suffering and endeavoring to relieve it." According to Lord Salisbury's idea, the squeamish ear is sufficient when there is danger of diplomatic complications arising from an endeavor to relieve human suffering.

NOW THAT the United States Congress has raised its voice against prize-fighting in the Territories, the sporting element have no safe place within the country to win fame and fortune by battering each other's physiognomy. Now if Congress and the Legislatures of the several States will bar the pugilists from fighting their battles through the newspapers, they will have accomplished something far more beneficial.

LEGISLATORS of Rhode Island after pondering over a new law requiring all persons performing the marriage ceremony to register yearly, have discovered that a similar law was passed seventy years ago and has been a dead letter for the past fifty years. Consequently all marriages performed during the last half century are illegal. This is a good example of what laws amount to when the customs of a people change. Legislators may legislate to their hearts content, but the enforcement of laws depends upon the general consent of the people to accept them or not.

A VENEZUELAN correspondent for an American paper in speaking of the efforts of politicians to take advantage of the international complications to further injure their country by inciting rebellion says, "The President is not, however, sitting calmly by and waiting to be attacked. He is taking every possible means to ferret out his enemies, and when he finds them to punish them. He wants to keep the country in peace by locking up those who are trying to incite rebellion and keep the means of doing harm as far from them as he can. Mails are carefully watched, and suspicious correspondence is seized and examined." There have been and are now instances in the political life of this country when President Crespo's policy might well be copied. While this country is in no particular danger from rebellion, there are those who are assiduously sowing seeds of dissension and endeavoring to create a feeling of distrust among certain classes. Honest criticism is a good tonic, but when the utterances of those who have the use of a little paper and printer's ink become drastic tirades that do not reach the dignity of criticism, the Government is justified in calling a halt.

JAPANESE competition in the commerce of the United States is proving a prominent argumentative handle, not alone for the labor agitator and the tariff tinker. The advocates of free silver are taking up the matter as well and not without reason. The expenses of Oriental firms are paid in silver, and as the products are sold in the United States and England for gold or its equivalent, the manufacturers of the Eastern countries have an advantage of nearly 50 per

cent. in the difference of exchange. With the existing monetary conditions, coupled with the low wages of the Orient, the Western nations are facing a situation that cannot be remedied by tariff laws. At the present time American silver can be purchased in gold at 67 cents an ounce. That silver can be coined in Eastern countries, where it will pay for as much labor as it did when silver was worth as much as gold. That the remonetization of silver will be the panacea for all the commercial woes accompanying Oriental competition is by no means probable. Such a course would bring the workingman of the gold countries to a level with the silver competitors, and the last condition would be worse than the first. Neither free silver alone nor high tariff alone will solve the problem, but a moderate revision of the tariff and a moderate increase of silver will undoubtedly go a long way towards it.

## LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

It is not to be wondered that the British are incensed over Lord Salisbury's new role as an apologist. The sudden change of heart displayed in the recent speeches of both Salisbury and Balfour cannot be otherwise than gratifying to Americans who have been waiting to see which of the two nations, whose feathers and fur have been very much ruffled, would be the first to back down. The situation is a most extraordinary one. Lord Salisbury, after giving a sharp reply to Secretary Olney, fitting out a flying squadron intended to set the hearts of all nations quaking, and making a general display of arms, comes suddenly to the opinion that England really isn't to be held responsible for the conditions in Armenia and that the Monroe doctrine is after all a very proper idea and should be accepted.

This sudden change, from a war dance to a love feast, naturally leads to an inquiry as to the cause. Whence this sudden love for the cousins across the water? Why this unusual discovery that the Sultan is not the instigator of the crimes of Armenia? Is Salisbury getting shaky over the ability of Great Britain to subdue the world single handed? After swinging around the circle he has found Americans ready to fight, Germans none the less anxious, Russia quiet but prepared, and France not particularly friendly. Having taken in this situation he decides that England's arm is not long enough to extend a helping hand to Armenia, and the whole affair must be left to the power of the "Sultan's prestige, which is the only power left in the country." And yet Salisbury says that the "Sultan's Government is weak, wretched, impotent and powerless." Lord Salisbury has made an ignominious admission. If as he says, England's arm is not long enough to reach the weak, impotent and powerless Sultan, it is not to be wondered that Uncle Sam is patted on the back and coaxed with meaningless phrases. Great Britain's Premier has represented his country as being an expert on bluff and blow, but utterly powerless when called upon to act in the cause of humanity, and in so doing he has sadly misrepresented the rank and file of his countrymen. Americans may be brother Anglo-Saxons, but it will be a long day before they will ally themselves with the British to be used as a cat's paw or the effective arm of the flying squadron. Should the policy mapped out at the meeting of the Non-Conformist Unionists be followed out, there will be no question as to whether Salisbury and his squadron are flying or fleeing.

## LANDIS' WEAK EXPLANATION.

Ex-Minister Thurston's interview, as published by the Chicago Times Herald, has stirred up quite a commotion, particularly among those who were interested in keeping quiet the inside history of his treatment while in Washington. The full text of Secretary Landis' reply to statements made by Mr

Thurston is teeming with evidence of bitter feeling against the ex-Minister, and he also says many things which he will find considerable trouble in explaining, when met with a further expose of details.

The Times-Herald, in referring to this "new and interesting chapter in the history of the Hawaiian embroglio," says "The truth is that both Cleveland and Gresham evinced virulent hostility to the new Hawaiian Government from the beginning. These demonstrations indicated what the Administration intended, and although Mr. Thurston was persistent in his efforts in behalf of his Government, he met with much undeserved contumely and indignity. His story is straightforward and undoubtedly truthful. He was persona non grata with the administration from the start, and no pains were taken to make him seem otherwise. He was not treated with even diplomatic courtesy, and it is small wonder that he finally committed the indiscretion he admits. That was precisely what the administration was hoping for, and they made it the excuse for demanding his recall. If he could only have been a little more self-restrained and observed to the point of punctiliousness every nice usage of the diplomatist, he could more than have held his own."

Secretary Landis has met with cold comfort in his attempted denial of the facts set forth by Mr. Thurston. His endeavors to make out a case have been futile to an extreme as will be discovered by those sufficiently interested to compare carefully the statements of the two men. As is remarked by the Chronicle: "There is no evidence of Thurston's having maintained a press bureau in connection with the Hawaiian Legation. It may be true that he was too full of the subject of his country's woes, and too bitter against the Cleveland Administration, to be wholly discreet; but this seems to be the head and front of his offending, and it will require something more than the unsupported statement of a private secretary of ex-Secretary Gresham to convince the American people that Minister Thurston was not treated unjustly, or to make them believe that the real cause of what was virtually his dismissal was not that he stood up for Hawaii against Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle and Paramount Blount."

We have often expressed ourselves as favorable to the establishment of an Hawaiian press bureau in the United States, with Mr. Thurston at the head. If this could become an accomplished fact we are inclined to believe that even Mr. Landis would ask forgiveness for ever having suggested Mr. Thurston's name in connection with the newspapers.

## UNRELIABLE SUGAR STATISTICS.

In a recent issue of the Grocer, one of the best-informed trade journals in the London market, is given a statement of the wide diversity of estimates of the new beet sugar crops on the continent, and the visible sugar supplies in all countries. This authority maintains that at no time in the history of the sugar industry have the estimates differed so much from the actual average of former years. This extreme variance, instead of assisting the trade in forming a correct idea of what is likely to be the aggregate yield for 1895-96 has made it extremely perplexing to those interested, in coming to a correct conclusion.

"Granted that it is difficult, if not impossible, at the very beginning of a new season to reckon with precision what the crops of beet or any other kind of produce are expected to amount to, it is nevertheless, reasonable to suppose that the authorities who take upon themselves the duty of enlightening the sugar trade as to the probable outturn of the next year's crop should agree with one another pretty closely upon the same subject, when all are understood to possess equal means and facilities for obtaining the fullest informa-

tion on the question from the most reliable quarters. But, far from being in unison, or anything approaching it, each authority is entirely at variance with his neighbor, and the inconsistencies and contradictions in their estimates which have been published within the last month or two have been unaccountably glaring in their character, so as to deprive, in a measure, the results arrived at of their real worth and importance."

To prove the truth of these assertions, examples of the various popular estimates of the continental beet crop are given. The first was given as 3,830,000 to 4,150,000 tons, the second 3,687,000, third 4,000,000 and the fourth "popular estimate" was 3,800,000 tons. In considering the weight of visible supplies of cane and beet sugars it is found that the statistics have proven unreliable through mistakes having been detected in the totals representing the Cuban stocks, which, it appears, "have been counted twice over to the tune of about 270,000 tons, and what is more the mistakes are openly acknowledged by their authors."

To this marked unreliability of statistics, evidently the work of speculators, is credited the extra caution that is shown by the "home trade." The majority prefer waiting for chances which the future may unfold, to following the lead of those who are obviously attempting to manipulate the market.

## ASSERTIONS OF "WE THE PEOPLE."

The oracle who has presided over the destinies of the Hilo Tribune, in saying his last farewell to his former readers, states that he has made a failure in endeavoring to cater to a people "of a heterogeneous nature." He has come to the conclusion that it will be impossible for the Tribune to satisfy those in direct control and receive the commendation of all classes or in other words, the majority of the people of the island of Hawaii. Had he not been a new comer to the country, he would have known this before he started. Further along in his editorial remarks, he shows how well he has learned his lesson, by giving voice to a few ill chosen remarks on the subject of secession.

He tells his readers that, in order to secede, they must first have something to secede from; that there is no union between Hawaii and Oahu; that the Government is constituted of men from Honolulu and Oahu might be annexed to the United States if it were not for Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. No one will doubt in the least that this self-confessed neophyte has committed his lesson to the letter. In this parting shot, the forty or fifty men which the paper speaks about, have gathered together and, after discussing the situation, decided that they are the people. Even though we were not acquainted with the long ears of the creature we could recognize its place in the community by the distinguishing bray. The late editor speaks of the establishments of his paper and associates with them the "majority of the people of Hawaii." In this last statement he has made his fatal mistake. When the Tribune makes such foolish statements regarding the assertion of "rights," and the lack of "union," it is well known that "such stuff is utter nonsense."

The organ of the forty tailors of Hawaii says that "the time is not far distant when one, if not all, the portfolios of State will be asked to be given to some one on this island (Hawaii) and it will be granted." No one has ever objected to any of the good men of Hawaii occupying a position in the Cabinet, but it is very well known that the people of the island of Hawaii or the country of Hawaii will not accept second rate lawyers or men anxious to further personal ends at the expense of the country. Our contemporary, in talking of the assertion of rights by the "people" of Hawaii, appears to be suffering from quite as serious an attack of talking through its hat as was evidenced in the diagnosis of its relics

of monarchy and straws. It forgets that there are more than three people on Hawaii and that Hilo has not been recognized as the hub of the universe or of the island of Hawaii.

## CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

A Batch of Marriage Failures. Engineer Walsh on Trial.

J. W. Smith, of Kona, Hawaii, has filed his final accounts as guardian of Caroline Travis, a minor, and asks for his discharge.

J. Paaluh, defendant in divorce proceedings brought by his wife, has been ordered to pay \$50 attorney's fee. The divorce proceedings were withdrawn as the parties had become reconciled.

Fosan has been granted a divorce from his wife Kaale Fosan on the grounds of adultery. The custody of two minor children has been awarded to the father.

Judgment for \$26.25 has been filed against Goo Kim, defendant in suit for ejectment brought by R. W. Holt.

Kamakakalani Malina has been granted a divorce from George Malina on the ground of extreme cruelty.

James Walsh, the railway engineer from Wailuku, charged with manslaughter in killing a native in a railway wreck, was placed on trial before Judge Carter late yesterday afternoon. Dr. Raymond was the only witness called up to 5 o'clock, when Mr. Kinney, attorney for Walsh, asked for a recess until 7:30, when the trial was resumed.

At 10 o'clock the court adjourned until 9:30 this morning. Only three witnesses were examined up to the hour of adjournment.

In Judge Perry's court, the jury in the case of Mrs. Ward vs. The Republic of Hawaii for damages ensuing in consequence of the expropriation of certain land along the new beach boulevard, returned a verdict of \$7500, with interest at 9 per cent. for five years. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

L. A. Thurston, administrator of the estate of John Brodie, deceased, has filed an inventory which shows, besides a large library and furniture, book debts amounting to \$3957 50 and co-partnership book debts amounting to \$3921 33.

Helen Hanson, defendant in divorce proceedings brought by Henry Hanson, asks for \$25 counsel fees and \$15 per month alimony.

Thurston & Stanley have filed a brief in the suit of Rudolph Spreckels vs. Paauhau Plantation Company asking that an injunction be issued restraining the plantation company from paying any dividends due him on 5000 shares of capital stock of the company into the bank of Spreckels & Co. The officers of the company have been cited to appear within twenty days and shows cause why the injunction should not be granted.

James Ashford has filed motion and affidavit in answer to suit brought against him by Almira Kahananua. The affidavit recites V. V. Ashford is a necessary witness, etc. C. J. Creighton for defense.

The sale of the Club Stables has been postponed by order of the court until the 20th instant.

C. H. White, charged with assaulting officer Needham was found guilty.

H. Hanson, for driving an omnibus without a license, was convicted.

## Police Court News.

Eleven cases of drunkenness paid the usual fine in the police court yesterday morning.

Kaanaana plead guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals by riding a horse with a sore back. Sentence suspended.

Pipi plead not guilty to the charge of assault and battery on Wong Chock. In the course of the examination enough evidence was introduced to show that Pipi was guilty, in consequence of which he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, and his partner in disgrace, a Portuguese by the uncommon name of Antone, who assisted in sweeping the sidewalks with the Chinaman, was fined \$12 and costs.

A one-year-old colt by Amarino arrived on the W. G. Hall from Maui yesterday. It is the property of Charles David.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says, "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Arrangements for Opening One Body in Executive Building.

All of the Senators and Representatives now in Honolulu met the members of the Cabinet yesterday and talked over the arrangements for the sitting of the Legislature. The faulty arrangements of the last session were referred to and it was decided to have one body sit in the Judiciary building and the other in the old throne room in the Executive building.

Which body will sit in the Executive building has not yet been decided.

The manner of opening the Legislature was also discussed, and after a rather long session it was decided to have a formal opening by President Dole.

Invitations will be sent to the diplomatic and consular corps and to the officers of the Bennington this morning.

## Special Lenten Services.

Tomorrow being Ash Wednesday, the first day in Lent, there will be special services in St. Andrew's Cathedral as follows: 6:30 a. m., celebration of holy communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer, with communion service; 7 p. m., evensong. On Sunday evenings, commencing with February 23d, the Bishop of Honolulu will preach a course of sermons on the ten commandments. On Wednesday evenings during Lent the Rev. V. H. Kitcat will give a series of discourses on the parables.

## A Review and Parade.

Colonel McLean, First Regiment, N. G. H., has extended an invitation to Brigadier-General R. H. Warfield, N. G. C., and the officers of the U. S. A., now visiting in Honolulu to be present at a review and parade on Thursday next, at 7:45 p. m.

General Warfield was seen at the Hawaiian hotel last night by a reporter for the ADVERTISER. He stated that he had accepted the invitation.

## FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different, styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

All Government offices will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

F. Clifford Rhodes has retired from the foremanship of the Evening Bulletin.

The Planter's Monthly for February will contain articles of great interest to planters.

C. Bosse, cashier for H. Hackfeld & Co., returned by the Mariposa after a vacation in the States.

John T. Waterhouse is still seriously ill. Yesterday only his immediate friends were permitted to see him.

Consul Charles Wilder acted as official scorer in the shoot of the California Nationals against the National Guard of Hawaii.

Mr. Kuntz will entertain Brigadier-General Warfield and visiting officers of the U. S. A. and their wives at dinner this evening.

James Price, the balloonist, arrived from Sydney on the Miowera yesterday. He will try to give performances during his stay in the city.

L. S. Aungst, manager of the Kona-Kau Telephone Company, will visit Honolulu in the near future. He may arrive by the Kinau tomorrow.

Peter High, of the Enterprise Planing Mill, returned by the Mariposa yesterday. Other passengers were A. Marques, T. J. King and Mrs. S. B. Rose and son.

A detachment of soldiers from the regular companies drilled in platoon movements with field pieces at Makiki under command of Major Potter Saturday afternoon.

Members of the Hawaiian Society Sons of the American Revolution are expected to take their wives or lady friends to the reception tendered by P. C. Jones Saturday evening.

Members of the P. T. C. were invited to the grounds of the B. T. C. Saturday afternoon to play tennis. There was a large number of both clubs present and some interesting sets were played.

A large twenty-foot boat on the Velocity has been sold to James McInerney and several other young men of the city, who are rigging it up as a sail boat. The boat is a very strong one and just suited for pleasure sailing.

The U. S. S. Bennington, Pigman commander, will, in all probability, sail for Lahaina tomorrow morning, to be gone until Friday. It is expected she will indulge in target practice, and stop at Lahaina before returning to port.

The frequent bursts of music from the naturally musical native policemen at the police station has been given a severe shock by the following order pasted in the main hallway: "Singing and whistling are prohibited about this building."

Private Elvin of Company B, who succeeded in making 50 points while practicing at Makiki butts Friday afternoon, was promoted yesterday to be a sergeant in his company, with the additional office of assistant inspector of rifle practice in recognition of his record.

At the New England dinner on Friday night there will be no admission fee. The tickets purchased at the gate will entitle the holder to a dinner. Miss Ellen Hopper will have charge of the candy table while Mrs. Captain Fuller and Mrs. C. L. Wight will have charge of the chowder.

Over two hundred people visited the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum yesterday. Among the number was a delegation of 120 Chinamen celebrating their new year by making visits to the various places of interest in the city. Two classes from the High school were also visitors at the museum.

The steamer Kinau, due this afternoon, will bring news of the result of the Hilo Citizens Guard team shoot against the Company B men on Saturday. The latter are very anxious to learn whether the former succeeded in reaching 421 points. Their hopes, of course, are that they have done nothing of the kind.

A letter received from people living close to the volcano and received by the W. G. Hall yesterday contains the words: "The volcano is pio loa" (the volcano is entirely out). This will prove a great disappointment to the tourists intending to call on Madame Pele, but they will see enough to repay them for their visit.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to Benson, Smith & Company for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

## WHAT THURSTON SAID.

## Full Text of Interview Concerning His Recall.

## GRESHAM DIPLOMACY EXPOSED.

It Was of Most Peculiar Character. Information as to Proposed Action. Did Not Give Derogatory Matter to Press—Inside History of Intrigue.

Following is the full text of L. A. Thurston's interview regarding his treatment in Washington, published by the Chicago Times-Herald:

While in Washington I received no information from the State Department that any charges had been made against me, or that my recall had been, or was to be, requested, although the newspapers were continually supplied from that source with a variety of information upon the subject. It was manifestly impossible for me then to reply to charges without knowing what they were. Upon returning to Honolulu in April, 1895, I ascertained that no charges or request for my recall had been received. Mr. Gresham's letter, having miscarried to Japan, did not reach Honolulu until April 30th.

I immediately made full reply to my own Government; but, at their request, withheld publication until my successor was appointed. Before that occurred Mr. Gresham died, and it seemed impertinent to publish a controversial statement in which he was involved. After that the matter soon became ancient history, and, although it left me in the unfortunate position of tacitly admitting the truth of the charges, I should have continued to keep silence had not President Cleveland gone out of his way to resurrect the matter and drag it into his message to Congress, by stating therein that "Mr. Thurston having given abundant reason for asking for his recall, that course was pursued."

Whether there was "abundant reason" for such course involves the story of the relations of Hawaii and myself with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham for two years. Many details bearing directly upon the issue I cannot give without making the statement too long. I will, therefore, only refer to a few incidents that indicate what Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Gresham's ideal of diplomatic usage and courtesy was—an ideal which they consistently lived up to.

The gist of the only charge made against me in the letter requesting my recall is, in substance, that I furnished to the American press for publication matter which contained comments and criticisms upon the policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham toward Hawaii.

Before stating exactly what I did in this respect, and why I did it, it is necessary to an understanding of the situation to state the facts leading up thereto, which began with the first week of Mr. Cleveland's inauguration.

At that time Hawaii was represented at Washington by a minister and five commissioners, all duly accredited and accepted, who had formally negotiated and signed an annexation treaty, action on which was pending before the Senate, while the relations between the two Governments were, as they always had been, most friendly and cordial.

Immediately after the President's inauguration information reached the Hawaiian representatives that he intended to withdraw the treaty. Inquiry at the State Department was met with a curt refusal to confirm or deny the report, and the first and only news of the withdrawal by Mr. Cleveland of the treaty reached the Hawaiians through the newspapers.

## Unusual Style of Diplomacy.

Thus was initiated the unique and extraordinary policy of secreting from the accredited and recognized diplomatic representatives of a friendly government matters vitally affecting them and their country, and of allowing them to learn of the intentions of the government to which they were accredited solely through the press.

The immediate and continued endeavors by the Hawaiian representatives to ascertain the intentions of the President were met by a frigid silence at the State Department, and the positive refusal either to state what course the President would pursue or to allow the Hawaiian commissioners to make any statements or explanations. Mr. Gresham's repeated reply was: "When I desire any information from you I will let you know." Meanwhile the queen's agents were accorded full and confidential audiences, and received assurances that the President would do nothing until he had made an investigation.

From this time on the royalists were kept fully informed of every intended move contemplated by the President, Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis concerning Hawaii, while the Hawaiian Government and its representatives were kept in ignorance thereof.

The intention to make an investigation was soon announced in the press, but Mr. Gresham refused to affirm or deny it to the Hawaiian commissioners. Then the papers announced that Mr. Blount had been appointed and had started for San Francisco, whence he was to go to Hawaii on a special steamer. Still Mr. Gresham refused to admit or deny anything, or to grant our request to be allowed to send a telegram by the special steamer to the Government in Hawaii. It was not until months after that he would even admit to us that Mr. Blount had gone to Hawaii, although Mr. Cleveland finally claimed that the investigation was a basis for arbitration between Liliuokalani and the Dole Government and that his decision to restore the queen was that of an arbitrator we were bound to accept.

## Blount Favors the Royalists.

Arrived at Honolulu, Mr. Blount rigidly adhered to the policy of his superiors. The first and only information which the Hawaiian Government received concerning Mr. Blount's instructions was gleaned from the columns of a royalist paper in which they were published in full over Mr. Blount's signature, under the heading of "Address to the Hawaiian People."

The manner in which Mr. Blount constructed the report is familiar history. The secret and ex parte examination of witnesses; the compiling of affidavits hostile to the Republic, without cross-examination or verification of the reliability of the affidavits; the ignoring of nearly all of the leading participants in the overthrow of the monarchy, and of the causes leading up thereto; all these characteristics of the report have been made familiar to the public, but some of the incidents leading up to its final publication have not.

I was appointed minister in June, 1893. On June 17, 1893, I addressed the following letter to Mr. Gresham: "In confirmation of my verbal statement to you upon the 14th inst. I am directed by my Government to represent to you that, while the Hawaiian Government has full confidence in the good faith of the United States toward Hawaii and concerning its treatment of the relations between the two countries, it seems proper that it should be informed as to the effect which the present uncertainty as to the ultimate course to be pursued has upon the situation in Hawaii."

## Implores Speedy Action.

"The long continued delay and uncertainty keeps the entire community in a feverish state of mind, by reason of which business is seriously affected; capital is rendered timid, thereby hampering all enterprises which are conducting their business on credit; the Government credit and ability to borrow is prejudiced; the expenses of the Government are largely increased by the necessity of maintaining a considerable armed force for the protection of public order, and the enemies of the Government are encouraged to conspire against law and order; all of which is highly prejudicial and injurious not only to the Hawaiians, but to the very large amount of American capital invested in Hawaii, and the mutual trade now being conducted between the two countries."

"It is important for the Hawaiian Government to know the intention of the United States government concerning annexation at as early a date as possible, as if annexation is not to take place the methods of treating local conditions in Hawaii must be radically different from those to be pursued if annexation is to take place."

"It is also important that, whatever the intentions of the United States government may be concerning the subject matter, the Hawaiian Government be informed what such intentions are before the same are made public, in order that it may consider the situation with full knowledge of all its aspects and decide upon such course of action as may be necessary to preserve order and protect the interests of the people of Hawaii."

"For the reasons above stated, I respectfully request that a decision may be arrived at and communicated as speedily as is consistent with the interests of the United States."

Mr. Gresham did not reply to this nor even acknowledge its receipt.

## Secrecy as to Blount's Report.

After Mr. Blount's return, some months later, I vainly inquired of Mr. Gresham what the result was. He would not even admit that any report had been made, stating that such report, if made, was a confidential one, and that it was "unfair" for me to ask any questions concerning it. I verbally reiterated to him that, owing to the long delay and uncertainty, affairs were unsettled and in a critical condition at the islands, and it would be in the interests of order and peace to first communicate his intentions when decided upon to the Hawaiian Government before making them public. This he said would be done.

On the evening of November 7, 1893, being temporarily in Chicago, I saw in an evening paper a statement that Mr. Gresham had recommended to the President to restore the queen and overthrow the Dole Government. I immediately telegraphed to Mr. Hastings, Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires, to see Mr. Gresham and ask if it was true. Mr. Hastings did so, and Mr. Gresham said to him: "I assure you there is no foundation for the statement. Do you think I would take so important a step without informing you?" Mr. Hastings telegraphed me the substance of the reply. That same night at about midnight he was informed by a newspaper man that Mr. Gresham's letter to the President, recommending restoration, had been given out to the press associations and was then going over the wires. The letter was dated October 18, 1893, nearly a month prior to Mr. Gresham's assurance that there was no such letter.

As will be remembered, this letter adopted Mr. Blount's conclusions throughout, and in substance denounced the participants in the overthrow of the monarchy as cowards, falsifiers and robbers, who should be ejected in favor of the wronged queen. Shortly after the publication of the letter a compilation of extracts from Mr. Blount's report, most injurious to the Dole government, was given to press from the State Department. Later printed copies of the full report were given out to the press. No copy was sent to the Hawaiian legation, although it finally succeeded in getting a mutilated copy, from which clippings had been made, from a representative of the Associated Press.

Meanwhile I had returned from Chicago. No notice of the letter had been received at the legation. I immediately called on Mr. Gresham and stated that I had seen in the papers a letter concerning Hawaii purporting to emanate from him, but that as I had received no official notice thereof I had called to ask if it was authentic. He replied: "Of course—you know it is authentic." I reminded him of his agreement to let me know the substance of the Blount report before it was published. He replied: "I do not think it necessary. I knew you would see it in the papers."

I then asked if it was the intention of the United States government to restore the queen by force. He replied:

"I decline to answer that question." I asked what if any instruction had been given to Mr. Willis.

He replied: "I cannot answer you."

I then asked for a copy of the Blount report. After some hesitation he said he had no more copies, but that more would be printed and he would send me one. He did not do so, and I had to send twice to the State Department before a copy was secured.

## Embarrassing Conditions.

The publication of the Blount report placed me in an embarrassing position. On the one hand I was the diplomatic representative of Hawaii and by conventional rules was not authorized to discuss questions affecting the two countries, except with Mr. Gresham. On the other hand, Mr. Gresham was publishing broadcast false and defamatory matter concerning myself and those whom I represented; administration papers and members of Congress were taking the charges up and reiterating them; public opinion was forming. I could not hear from home, nor obtain details nor explanations from there for weeks. Most of the matter treated of by Mr. Blount and Mr. Gresham were peculiarly within my personal knowledge. This they knew, but persistently refused to give me a hearing.

I was being held subject to all of the obligations, while as ordered none of the rights or privileges of a diplomatic position.

With regret, I was forced by the necessities of the situation and the tactics of the administration to meet them on the field of their own choosing, and published a reply over my signature to the charges contained in the Blount report and the Gresham letter. No notice was then taken of the matter by Mr. Cleveland, but, to administration "had no use" for me from that time on. At the same time I addressed an official protest to Mr. Gresham against the suggested restoration of the queen. No acknowledgment of or answer thereto was ever made.

## Intuitions of Minister Willis.

Meanwhile, Mr. Willis, in Honolulu, was persistently pursuing the policy of the Administration, making public speeches foreshadowing action on his part, while repeatedly refusing to inform the Government of his instructions or intentions; secretly intriguing with the queen for her restoration; menacing the Government by a display of force on the American war vessels, and by demands upon President Dole, in the name of President Cleveland, to deliver up the Government to Liliuokalani.

Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress upon the restoration proposition reiterated and intensified the abuse of all connected with the overthrow of the monarchy, and from that time on this has been the keynote of the Hawaiian policy of the Administration and its supporters, both in press and in Congress; while, with occasional lapses, the attitude of Mr. Gresham was one of studied insolence and insult toward myself and the Government which I represented, although at all times, even during the dark days of the attempted restoration, the Dole Government was the only one officially recognized at Washington, and I was its representative, with full official recognition.

A few incidents will suffice to illustrate the courteous methods of those who have since developed into sticklers for diplomatic etiquette.

Having temporarily returned to Hawaii during December, 1893, Mr. Hastings represented the legation as Charge d'Affaires, and was officially recognized as such. Upon the occasion of the dinner to the diplomatic corps, the list of those to be invited was, as usual, forwarded from the State Department to the White House, with Mr. Hastings' name included. It came back with a mark drawn through it, placed there, we are reliably informed, by Mr. Cleveland himself. Mr. Hastings was not invited to the dinner, although the Charges d'Affaires of other countries were.

## Gresham's Astonishing Words.

On January 25, 1894, I made a statement to Mr. Gresham concerning the friction that existed in Hawaii by reason of the continued demand by Japan that the franchise be granted to Japanese.

He said: "What do you mean by coming to me with complaints about Japan? Do you expect us to protect you from Japan? I should think that the last country in the world you would appeal to for assistance would be the United States. It is most extraordinary that you should make this statement to me. What do you want me to do?" etc.

I replied that I had not applied for assistance, nor did I want him to do anything; that the United States had for years followed a certain line of policy concerning Hawaii's relations with other foreign powers; that I was simply stating a fact, and that it was entirely for him to say whether or not it was of interest to or concerned American policy or interests. He reiterated his former statements in different forms several times, and wound up by branching off from the subject entirely, and demanded what President Dole meant by sending an "insulting" reply to Mr. Willis (referring to Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis' demand that the queen be restored). I denied that the answer was, or was intended to be, insulting. Mr. Gresham said: "I say it was insulting, and Mr. Dole's sole object was to say something sharp to the American Minister when he had the opportunity."

He continued to talk in this strain until it became manifest that he was simply trying to provoke a quarrel, and I left the room.

During the summer and fall of 1894 I was absent in Hawaii and Europe. On January 7, 1895, I returned to Washington and called the next day on Mr. Gresham to see about presenting my credentials from the Republic of Hawaii, which had taken the place of the Provisional Government. After stating that they would be received, he said, in a gruff way: "What did your Government mean by complaining to us that arms were being shipped from California to Hawaii?" I replied that I knew of no such com-

plaint; that I had arrived only the day before, and knew nothing of it. He said: "Yes, they complained to us, and I have investigated the matter, and there isn't a particle of foundation for it. They have put us to all this trouble without any reason." (By a remarkable coincidence, the insurrection made possible by the use of these very arms had broken out the day before, and at that very hour Charles Carter lay dead in Honolulu, shot to death with one of the guns which Mr. Gresham had investigated and found did not exist.)

Continuing, Mr. Gresham said: "I guess your minister of foreign affairs (Mr. Hatch) is a scowly kind of fellow, isn't he?" I replied: "No. On the contrary, he is usually cool and clear-headed." He said: "Well, he acts like it, anyhow. I can see no reason for the complaint he made. He even put Mr. Willis to the expense of telegraphing it over here."

He continued to talk in this strain, with an exceeding harsh manner, until I became convinced that he was seeking to pick a quarrel with me, as there was no occasion for his bringing up the subject, of which he knew that I was ignorant.

## Necker Island Cable Incident.

About this time President Cleveland sent a message to Congress recommending that England be allowed the exclusive use of Necker Island as a cable station.

After it became manifest that both houses were hostile to the proposition, acting under instructions from my government I called on Mr. Gresham and stated that our legislature was about to meet; that we were extremely anxious to do everything possible to facilitate construction of a cable; that we would prefer one to San Francisco rather than to Canada, although the latter was better than no cable; that as it did not seem probable that Congress would consent to the British proposition, we were desirous of ascertaining whether the United States would favor joining with Hawaii in laying a cable to San Francisco. He said: "How can you with any propriety make me such a proposition when you have already agreed with England to lay a cable via Necker Island and have asked our consent thereto?"

I replied in substance: "We have not agreed with England nor requested your consent. England has made a request of us which we have not granted, but have referred to you for consideration. It is for the United States to say whether the request of England shall be granted. If the United States is not going to assist a cable, then we want the British cable, although we prefer an American one. If, however, Congress refuses the request of England, then we want to know whether you would favor assisting a San Francisco cable."

He said, with an air of severity: "I consider your inquiry in the highest degree improper, and as evincing bad faith on the part of your government toward England, and I will not consider it." This ended the interview.

## Ignores the Wahlberg Outrage.

On February 15, 1895, the Wahlberg, the schooner which took the arms to Honolulu which were used in the insurrection, arrived in San Diego and was seized by the collector for violation of the neutrality laws.

Acting under instructions, I first informally and then by letter drew Secretary Gresham's attention to the infraction by the Wahlberg of the neutrality laws, and requested that proceedings be taken against the ship and the captain, offering to furnish the required evidence. He said he would look into the matter and let me know what would be done.

Having heard nothing from him, and being informed that no proceedings had been instituted, I again called on him on or about February 28th and inquired about the matter.

In an impatient manner he said: "What do you expect me to do? This is like the complaint that Mr. Hatch made—charges with no evidence."

I replied that all the evidence was at his disposal; that I had simply been waiting to hear from him, and immediately sent him a full copy of it, also setting forth the section of the statute alleged to have been violated, and a decision of the United States Circuit Court construing it.

Although the necessary witnesses were sent to San Francisco from Honolulu and Secretary Gresham informed thereof, no action was taken, and neither letter was answered or acknowledged. I saw by the news papers that the Wahlberg was released, but no explanation was given, and no disavowal made or regret offered that American arms had been transported in an American vessel from an American port, contrary to treaty obligations and neutrality laws, and used to assault a friendly Government.

## Maintains an Insulting Silence.

As it was of the utmost importance to Hawaii to know what the future course of the United States would be in cases of a like nature, on or about March 15th I called at the State Department to get the information if possible I was informed by Mr. Uhl that Mr. Gresham was ill; that as the Secretary had personally had charge of the subject he desired me to place in writing what I wanted to know for submission to the Secretary.

I accordingly addressed a formal letter, which contained the following:

"For the purpose of informing my Government as to the status of the matter, I respectfully request to be informed what, if any, action has been taken by the United States authorities concerning the alleged violation of the neutrality laws, and also what, if any, action is proposed to be taken by the United States Government concerning the same."

Mr. Uhl acknowledged the receipt of this and my two previous letters concerning the same matters, but on this day the Hawaiian Government had received no answer to any of the questions asked.

Although Mr. Gresham's letter requesting my recall was dated February 21, no suggestion thereof was made to me, and I remained in ignorance thereof until informed on March 19th by a newspaper representative that he had received the information from an official of the State Department.

With this brief outline of some of the conditions existing, and accurately

illustrating the spirit in which the Hawaiian Government and its representatives were continuously treated, and bearing in mind that during all of this time the "Hawaiton question" was almost constantly before Congress, and that the Administration supporters in and out of Congress were continuously keeping up a systematic abuse and detraction of all connected with the Dole Government, it is easier to understand what I did, and why I did the act now stated by Mr. Cleveland to constitute "abundant reason" for my recall.

## Ridicules an Insurrection.

Immediately after news of the insurrection reached the States the one of the administration was to minimize its importance. It was characterized as "a little riot" and ridiculed as "a tempest in a teapot." So sedulously was this view presented that it appeared as though it might become generally adopted.

Knowing, as I did, the real seriousness of the situation, and fearing that my Government might feel it necessary to impose extreme penalties upon some of the leaders, as a deterrent example for the future, I saw that if the American public became impressed that the insurrection was an insignificant affair any severity of punishment would cause a reaction of feeling against us. I accordingly took pains to give to the press the fullest information concerning the facts. This I had a perfect right to do as the matter was purely domestic. The statement made in the press that the ground of the request for my recall was because of my giving to the press information contained in official dispatches was without foundation.

All material in the legation and information possessed by myself concerning Hawaii which could be properly furnished was at all times free to all who chose to ask for it, and was as available to those opposed to us as to our friends, but no dispatches sent to me for communication to the State Department were ever given to the press. Knowing the super-sensitiveness of the administration I at all times refrained from expressing any opinion concerning them, and even refused invitations to go to dinners or other assemblages of a political character.

## How the Press Got Important News.

On February 12, 1895, a representative of one of the press associations, who had frequently called, came in as I was reading the mail received that morning from Hawaii, and made a remark to the effect that the trouble in Hawaii was "only a little fracas" and did not amount to much. I replied that he was mistaken; that it was through lack of intent on the part of the royalists that the results were not worse, and that there was still most intense feeling over the matter in Honolulu, as he could see by the letters I had just received. I thereupon read to him from several private letters, not with intent that he should publish what was read to him, but to disabuse his mind of a false impression. There was nothing said about publication. There was no intention on my part that the references in the letters to the American Administration should be published, and they were not published; but the gentlemanly press representative treasured up such references and communicated them, either directly or indirectly, to Mr. Gresham. I understand that it has been denied that this was the avenue of his information. I know that it was, for the letters to me were shown to no one else but the newspaper man in question. In speaking to me in relation to the matter later, Mr. Gresham said, in explanation of his possession of the reference: "Some of our newspaper friends have abused your confidence."

When Mr. Gresham spoke to me concerning the subject I gave, in substance, the foregoing explanation, saying in connection therewith that I understood myself to be at liberty to give out for publication facts concerning Hawaii, but that there had been no intention to give out for publication any matter referring to the Administration.

## Grave Charge Against Gresham.

In his letter requesting my recall Mr. Gresham garbled and suppressed my explanation, stating only that I claimed that the references in question were news which I had a right to give out.

I had committed no intentional breach of diplomatic etiquette; but, knowing the spirit which animated the administration toward everything Hawaiian, and desiring to prevent friction, if possible, I tendered an apology that the matter had come through the legation, even inadvertently, and even though it had not been published. Mr. Gresham immediately requested an apology in writing, stating as a reason that this was a personal matter between myself and the President, and that he ought to know exactly what I said. The matter had been presented to me informally, and I saw no reason for treating it otherwise on my part, especially as I did not know to what use it might be put in my absence and without explanation, and I accordingly declined to make the written apology requested.

That is the whole story. I submit that if, in defending my country and my Government against the continuous attempts of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham to ruin and overthrow them, I unwittingly brushed the bloom from the cheek of the delicate creature known as "diplomatic etiquette," Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham have clubbed her into insubordination and driven over her with a coach and four.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

## A Record Breaker.

Private Elvin of Company B was a very proud man yesterday afternoon when, after firing ten rounds of ammunition at Makiki butts, he found that he had hit the bull's eye every time, making a score of fifty, a record that has never been equaled on Hawaiian soil before, although forty-nine has been scored several times. It is hoped that in the shoot against the Hilo team tomorrow Private Elvin will equal the score of yesterday.







WILL BE NO COMBINE.

General Warfield Not After a Hotel.

HIS VISIT HERE FOR PLEASURE

With Distinguished Army Friends. Has No Intention of Getting the Hawaiian Hotel—Will Visit the Volcano—Making Social Calls, Etc.

General R. H. Warfield, genial manager of the famous Hotel California, and a distinguished officer of the National Guard of California, is a guest at the Hawaiian Hotel. He, and a coterie of friends, Surgeon Munn, U. S. A., and wife of Benicia; Lieut. W. P. Newcombe, U. S. A., and wife, Alcatraz; Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, U. S. A., and wife, Alcatraz; Lieut. O. M. Lissak, Ordnance Officer at the Presidio, arrived by the Mariposa.

General Warfield was seen by an ADVERTISER reporter after dinner at the hotel last night and asked regarding the rumor that he is to acquire the lease of the Hawaiian Hotel.

"There is not a word of truth in it. I know Col. Macfarlane very well and he stops with me at the California whenever he is in San Francisco, but he has never talked with me in connection with the hotel. I may say, too, that he has been at the house for a couple of weeks at a time without our having a conversation on any subject, a state of affairs that would hardly exist if we were to embark in business together in Honolulu.

"And you have no idea of starting a new hotel here?"

"Not the slightest and have never considered it for a moment," replied the General.

"Have you any idea how your name became associated with such a project, General?"

"Not the slightest. The first intimation I had of it was when a Chronicle man called on me and stated that the thing was a rumor. I denied it then and deny it now, and tell you positively that I do not propose to conduct a hotel here."

"Then you are here merely for pleasure?"

"Yes and health. In January," continued the Colonel, "I was laid up for three weeks by a severe attack of illness; my physicians advised me to go East and I had about made up my mind to go when these friends of mine who are with me suggested a journey in some other direction, possibly to Honolulu. I remarked that if they would come down here I would go too."

"On Wednesday I sat in my office and wrote out two telegrams, one to the adjutant-general asking for a sixty days leave of absence, the other to my son, a banker in Healdsburg, telling him that if he wanted to see me he had better come to Frisco. I sent these up stairs to my wife asking if she had anything to add to them. This," said the general, with a smile, "was the first intimation she had of my departure, so you can see how quickly I made up my mind to leave, because we are pretty closely related and I tell her everything. On Friday we sailed on the Mariposa and I have felt better ever since."

"And you will visit the volcano?"

"Yes, indeed! Today we called on Minister Willis and intended calling on President Dole, but when we reached his residence we found it was Mrs. Dole's reception day, so we paid our respects to her."

Surgeon Munn and Lieutenant Lassak entered the room at this point, and the conversation drifted to other topics. Lieutenant Lassak in the meanwhile was delivering a short oration on the beauties of Paradise as he had found them during his ten hours' visit. The party attended the battalion drill with Captain Broome last night.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXCURSION.

Views Along Oahu Railway for Professor Musick's History.

At the request of those interested in the success of Professor Musick's History of Hawaii, Manager Dillingham, of the Oahu Railway, placed at their disposal a special train for the purpose of procuring a series of views along that line to Waianae. Photographer J. J. Williams was consulted and agreed to make the desired pictures.

In accordance with that understanding a special train, consisting of a parlor and observation car, left the Honolulu station Saturday morning, General Passenger Agent Fred Smith being in charge. Besides photographers Williams and Charles Wetherwax, there were in the party several townspeople, Mr. Waldron, of the San Francisco "Illustrated Traveler," and a representative of this paper.

Proceeding slowly from Ewa several stops were made and a number of excellent views taken. Picturesque valleys, precipitous cliffs, dazzling gorges and other interesting scenery along the shore and sea line were made. These views will be used in the history of the islands soon to be issued by Professor Musick.

It was regretted that the person for whom the excursion was arranged was unable to accompany the expedition.

Reaching the terminus, the party rested a few hours, partook of an excellent lunch under the magnificent coconut trees near the Waianae mill, and returned to town about 5 o'clock, having enjoyed a very pleasant and profitable day.

THE INTER-ISLAND SHOOT.

Good Scores Made Saturday—Hilo Report to Arrive Tuesday.

It was exceedingly exasperating to the members of Company B to be beaten by their Hilo rivals in the shoot of some weeks ago, but their defeat seems to have worked wonders, for, with the very same team last Saturday they came within two points of equaling the National Guard record, now held by Company E of the regulars. The boys of Company B feel quite proud of their score of 421 points and are quite sure that the Hilo team's record, which will be received by the Kinau Tuesday afternoon, will not equal or surpass it.

In order that the team might feel the strain of match-shooting, and in order also that the second team might have practice, a match was arranged between the teams, with the following result:

FIRST TEAM.	
Capt. E. O. White	43
Sergt. H. Giles	41
Sergt. F. W. Thrum	40
Corp. J. R. Parke	41
Corp. W. T. Schmidt	42
Private C. Elvin	45
Private C. Tracy	44
Private E. Olson	44
Private W. A. Rowell	41
Private J. A. Johnson	43
Total	421
Average, 42.10.	

SECOND TEAM.	
Lieut. M. G. Johnston	36
Sergt. C. H. Atherton	41
Sergt. C. B. Reynolds	37
Sergt. D. F. Thrum	40
Private Frasher	38
Private C. Rhodes	40
Private H. Hapai	37
Private W. C. Kenek	38
Private Cockett	34
Private G. L. Edwards	38
Total	380
Average, 38.	

The result gives Company B twenty men who average 40, and thirteen out of twenty who made 40 or better.

NOTES.

The weather on Saturday was all that could be expected.

Captain White was afraid of giving his friends a severe shock, so he did not get above his usual match record of 43.

Sergeant Thrum had the grim satisfaction of feeling that should Hilo win again the blame could not be placed wholly at his door. In the last shoot it was through his miss that Company B lost through Creedmore rules.

Private Elvin's 3, which reduced his score to 45, was undoubtedly caused by a defective bullet, as the committee that examined the target immediately after the shot reported an oblong puncture.

Private Olson pleased his friends by coming quite up to his practice scores.

Private Johnson did well, his lead of two bull's-eyes giving him confidence.

Sergeant Atherton and Private Rhodes of the second team will soon find themselves promoted to the first.

Should the military authorities decide against any ceremonies or drill next Saturday, then the return match between Company B and the second team of the Sharpshooters will take place at the range of the latter organization.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Wether, Holland, Mass., has a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

FROM J. N. S. WILLIAMS.

His Cuban Plantation Besieged. Mrs. Greene Escapes a Bullet.

Dr. Robert McKibbin received a letter on the Mariposa from J. N. S. Williams, formerly manager of the Union Iron Works here but now living in Cuba, where he is manager of a large sugar plantation. Mr. Williams states that his plantation has been besieged by the Cuban rebels and that bullets have been flying about for some time in rather close proximity for the safety of the family. One shot was fired into the house and barely missed hitting Mrs. Greene, mother of Mrs. Williams.

A Surprise Drill.

There was a bit of a surprise to the regulars in the barracks at 1:30 yesterday morning, and Col. R. H. McLean was the cause of it.

At the hour mentioned Colonel McLean ordered the bugler to sound the assemble call; the guards at the gate were instructed to admit no one but the President and members of the Cabinet. In six minutes the companies were in marching order. Two minutes later Captain Broome was astride his Equus asinus, and seventeen minutes afterward the command arrived at Independence Park. It was not until the soldiers returned to the barracks that they realized they were simply going through a surprise drill.

The Sharpshooters.

A meeting of the Sharpshooters Company was held in the old Legislative hall last night. Much of the time was taken up in a discussion on the new navy rifle sanctioned by the naval department of the United States. The company seemed favorable to the adoption of this new and improved gun, but no action was taken in the matter.

F. C. Rhodes, C. Everett and A. Waterhouse were elected members. Other business of the company was attended to and the meeting stood adjourned.

Muriel Wirth Watched.

Saturday was little Muriel Wirth's twelfth birthday, and to commemorate the event Lahl Sing, the celebrated rider of the circus company, presented her with a very beautiful gold watch and chain. The only bit of ornamentation on the gold case was a handsome diamond. The little girl was so excited over the presentation, which took place just before the matinee, that she could scarcely do her act. The prizes the watch very highly.

RAINFALL FOR JANUARY, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Waialea	50	3.02
Hilo (town)	100	3.54
Pepeekeo	100	4.06
Honoum	300	8.36
Honoum	950	5.27
Hakalau	200	7.59
Honouliuli	10	7.07
Laupahoehoe	10	11.08
Laupahoehoe	900	18.58
Ookala	400	7.91
Kukui	250	10.42
Pauilo	750	10.88
Pauilo	300	8.17
Pauilo	1200	8.17
Honokaa	470	9.55
Kukuihaele	700	10.35
Niuli	200	2.79
Kohala	350	4.66
Kohala Mission	583	5.15
Waimea	2730	4.04
Kailua	950	1.22
Lanikai	1540	4.74
Kealahou	1580	5.01
Naelehu	656	2.48
Honouliuli	15	2.48
Hilea	310	0.80
Pahala	850	1.27
Olaa (Mason)	1650	.....
Waialeale	750	4.55
Kapoho	50	5.43
Pohokiki	10	3.25
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	13.76
Kula	4000	6.06
Puuoaia	1400	6.50
Haleakala Ranch	2000	5.51
Pala	180	4.30
Hana	200	7.13
Mokaa	80	3.77
Olowalu	15	4.77
Kaanapali	15	5.99
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	4.14
OAHU—		
Punahou W. Bureau	50	2.38
Kalaokahua	50	2.30
King St. (Kewalo)	15	2.74
Kapiolani Park	10	1.48
Maui	100	2.46
Pauoa	50	2.98
Lisianski Asylum	30	2.14
Nuuanu (School st.)	50	2.64
Nuuanu (Wylie st.)	250	2.75
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	3.81
Nuuanu (H'way H)	730	2.95
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	3.20
Maunawili	300	4.97
Waimanalo	25	5.3
Kamohi	100	1.00
Kahuku	25	2.07
Waianae	15	2.20
Ewa Plantation	60	1.17
KAUAI—		
Lihue Grove Farm	200	0.17
Lihue (Molokai)	300	1.80
Hanalei	200	2.09
Kilauea	325	1.6
Hanalei	10	2.00
Wailua	.....	3.39
Makawili	.....	.....

MAUI—

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Kula	4000	6.06
Puuoaia	1400	6.50
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Makawili	.....	.....

C. J. LYONS, In Charge of Weather Bureau.

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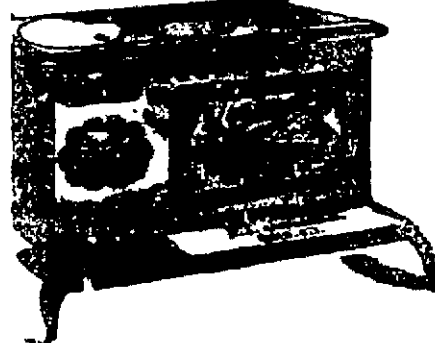
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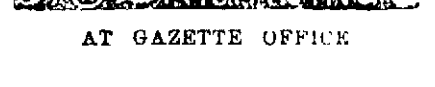
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